

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

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NO. 106.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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W. H. H. HARDIN
April 13, 1860-w&twf. Yeoman copy.

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Oct. 24, 1860-w&twf.

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THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

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April 9, 1860-w&twf.

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PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

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OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

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OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

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FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair Street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

ROBT. J. BEECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair Street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,

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PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

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May 6, 1857-tf.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

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[Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

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[July 13, 1860-by.]

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August 3—tf

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

Jan 7-w&twf.

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HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first-class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

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THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

JOE! JOE! JOE! The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at any Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.

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THE undersigned has removed his establishment from St. Clair Street to the store room next door to Mrs. Reading's, on Broadway, where he will continue to manufacture and keep for sale

All kinds of Boots and Shoes

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He has also made an arrangement with a competent workman to REPAIR OR MAKE all kinds

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This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1861.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock, according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES—MISS DIX.

Mr. HAYCRAFT moved to dispense with the rules, to allow him to offer a resolution to appoint a committee to wait on Miss D. I. Dix, and obtain information in relation to prisons, asylums for lunatics, &c., and report to the Legislature the result of their enquiries at the adjourned session. The Senate refused to suspend the rules.

RESOLUTION LIMITING SPEECHES.

Under a dispensation of the rules, Mr. GROVER offered a resolution limiting speeches to five minutes for the balance of this session, and limiting the number of speeches to one on any one subject: rejected.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—Religion—A H. R. bill to charter Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F., of Louisville: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to charter the Iron Moulders' Union of Covington: passed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. FISK moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Governor to ask leave to withdraw the bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the rebuilding of the Western Lunatic Asylum. Mr. F. urged the adoption of his motion at length.

Mr. READ advocated the motion of Mr. FISK earnestly.

Mr. HAYCRAFT also favored the motion briefly.

Mr. WHITAKER also spoke in favor of the motion at some length.

Mr. CISELL opposed the motion at length.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in favor of the motion of Mr. FISK.

Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the motion of Mr. FISK.

Mr. ANDREWS also advocated it.

Mr. GLENN opposed the motion at length.

Mr. FISK replied to Mr. GLENN.

The previous question was then ordered.

Mr. FISK's motion was then adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 14.

And the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. FISK and CISELL the committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received, nominating a number of gentlemen for the office of notary public.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.

Mr. READ moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the thanks of the people are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to Hon. John J. Crittenden, for his constant and untiring efforts to effect a settlement of the unfortunate difficulties which threaten to destroy both the Federal Constitution and Union formed by that immortal instrument.

Resolved, That although the official connection of our venerable Senator with the national councils will terminate on the 4th of March next, his native State desires that he shall continue his patriotic exertions with unabated zeal, and not withhold from his countrymen the benefit of his wisdom and counsels in this critical period of their national existence.

Resolved, therefore, That in view of his intimate connection with the great work of pacification; and in view of the peculiar relations which he sustains to all sections, giving him unusual powers for good to his whole country, Kentucky earnestly requests of her distinguished Senator that he will remain at the Federal Capital, or visit as many of the States as he may deem proper, and urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on suspending the rules, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 25; nays, 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Barrick, Bruner, Cosby, DeHaven, Dennis, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, Pennebaquer, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Porter), Messrs. Anthony, Cissell, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, McBrayer, Rust—9.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, which was ordered—yeas, 18; nays, 15.

The resolutions were then adopted by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Porter), Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Andrews, Barrick, Bruner, Cosby, DeHaven, Dennis, Fisk, Gibson, Gillis, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Marshall, McBrayer, Pennebaquer, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whitaker—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Cissell, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvin, Rust—6.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. FISK in a short time returned with the bill appropriating money to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums: the Governor had signed the bill, but not having reported to the Legislature its approval, he returned it to the committee.

Mr. Fisk moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER made the point of order as it was signed by the Governor it was a law, and the vote passing it could not now be reconsidered.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ANDREWS suggested this matter be laid over until the evening session, and offered a resolution providing for an evening session at 3 o'clock: the resolution was adopted.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AGAIN.

Mr. ANDREWS moved then to postpone the lunatic asylum bill and the point of order of Mr. ALEXANDER until 3 o'clock: carried.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

Mr. IRVIN moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution in relation to federal affairs.

[The resolution is the same in substance, and almost in words, with the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. RHEA, and after-

wards offered as a substitute for the special committee on Federal Relations.]

The Senate refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 13; nays, 19.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. TAYLOR—Internal Improvement—A bill to amend the charter of the Verona and Morning View turnpike: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to charter the Licking river mining and manufacturing company: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to repeal an act in relation to collection of railroad tax in McCracken county: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Munday's landing and Harrodsburg turnpike: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill declaring Licking river navigable from Licking station to the Trace branch.

Mr. PRALL moved to postpone the bill to March 21—negative and the bill passed.

Mr. TAYLOR—A H. R. bill to authorize stockholders in turnpike roads to vote by proxy: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Asked to be discharged from several petitions of citizens for relief by stay laws, &c.: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Daniel S. Brown and others: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from a petition of citizens of Ballard and other counties for stay laws: discharged.

Mr. WALKER moved to recommit, with instructions: negative.

And the committee was discharged.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The orders of the day were suspended to allow the committees to continue their reports.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received by Mr. MONROE, communicating the ordinance of secession of the State of Louisiana, and also resolutions in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLIS reported several bills correctly enrolled and they were signed by the Speaker and delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage by that House of sundry Senate bills, some of them with amendments; and had concurred in resolutions of the Senate in relation to geological specimens in the hands of executors of D. D. Owen, deceased.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.—BANK BILL—Was received by Messrs. MACHEN and WOLFE, announcing the concurrence of the H. R. in one, and disagreement to the other amendment of the Senate to the bill to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky. Also informing the Senate that the H. R. had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreement on the said bill, and asking the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate voted to appoint the committee, and Messrs. ALEXANDER, JOHNSON, and RHEA were appointed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. CLARTY, the Clerk, announcing the passage of a Senate bill.

Also their concurrence in nearly all of the Senate's amendments to the appropriation bill, and their disagreement to some two or three of the Senate's amendments to said bill.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Asked to be discharged from a leave to bring in a bill to extend the time of the act offering a reward for the discovery of the disease called "milk sickness."

Mr. HAYCRAFT opposed the discharge of the committee in a humorous speech.

The Senate refused to discharge the committee.

Mr. DEHAVEN reported against a H. R. bill for the benefit of A. B. Nelson: rejected.

Same reported against a H. R. bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co. [Returns money overpaid on billiard licences.]

Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER opposed the bill, and replied to Mr. PENNEBAKER.

Mr. PENNEBAKER again advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. WHITAKER.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved the previous question: ordered.

The question was then put, shall the bill be rejected? and it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 16, nays 14.

Mr. DEHAVEN—A bill from the H. R., for the relief of school district No. 38, in Meade county: passed.

Mr. CISELL moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of Martin Looker & Co was rejected: decided out of order, having once been reconsidered at same stage.

Mr. READ—Finance—A bill to change the time of assessing taxable property.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to print the bill and make the special order for 21st of March, at 12 o'clock.

BANK BILL.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Houses on the amendment of the H. R. to the bill to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky, made the following report:

A majority of the committee of conference report the following as a substitute for the 7th section, viz:

Sec. 7. That the reissue provided for in this act, when made conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to or debts hereafter payable in or to said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act: *Provided*, the banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

And the Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The Senate took up the report of the committee of Conference on the Bank bill [see section 7 above, before recess].

The Senate adopted the section, and thereby adopted the report of the committee of Conference.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the disagreement of the H. R. to the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill.

The vote was taken on receding from the Senate amendment raising the pay of ministers, and the Senate receded from its amendment.

The vote was then taken on receding from the amendment raising the pay of the clerk of the Enrolling Committee from \$3 to \$4 per day: the Senate refused to recede, and insisted upon the amendment.

The vote was taken on receding from the amendment allowing \$50 to Major L. Tilghman, for expenses in coming to Frankfort and attending twelve days upon the Military committee, by request of the Governor.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in high terms of Major Tilghman, and defended him against the editorial in the Commonwealth.

The Senate receded from the amendment.

An amendment of the H. R. to allow \$10 for use of Baptist church bell during the session, was concurred in.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved to reconsider the vote refusing to recede from the amendment raising the pay of the clerk of the Enrolling committee: carried, and the Senate then receded from its amendment.

RESPONSE OF THE AUDITOR.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a response of the Auditor in relation to increase of taxes to raise \$3,661,000, &c.: ordered to be printed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the bill making an appropriation to rebuild the Hopkinsville Asylum—which had been withdrawn from the Governor, after having been signed by him—was a law, and the whole proceeding about it was out of order and null and void.

Mr. FISK moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution to direct the Finance committee to bring in a bill, at 4 o'clock this evening, to repeal the bill making the above named appropriation.

Mr. MARSHALL moved an adjournment: negative—yeas 15, nays 16.

The vote was then taken upon suspending the rules, and it was decided in the negative by yeas 16; nays, 16.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. WHITAKER offered a resolution to direct the Finance committee to call on the different benevolent institutions to render an account of all moneys received by them, how expended, and how much it costs the State per capita, to support the patients, &c., and report to the Legislature.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

Personal.

The Commonwealth is the only paper in Kentucky that has taken decided ground against the military bill of 1860. In our opposition to it we are actuated by no motive which does not meet the approval of our conscience. We have quarreled with no man's views who differs with us. We have impugned no man's motives who advocates the measure, and we have fully accorded to all the right which we claim for ourselves, and which we will have, viz: that of forming and expressing our own opinion in our own way.

Our objections to the bill are briefly these:

1st. It is unconstitutional.

2d. It is arbitrary and despotic in its provisions.

3d. It was rejected by a full Legislature last winter.

4th. It was passed after most of the members had left here, and after an understanding by them that no more legislation should take place.

5th. There was not a quorum in either branch of the Legislature when it is pretended that the bill passed.

We were in the House of Representatives ourselves when it "passed" that body. There were not twenty members present. We extract from the journal of the House the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 5, 1860.

[The day of adjournment.]

The House then took up the amendments proposed by way of substitute by the Senate to the bill for the House, of the following title, viz:

An act for the better organization of the Kentucky Militia.

Said amendment having been read,

The question was again taken on concurring in said amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Shawhan demanded the yeas and nays on said question, but did not receive a second. He then objected to the constitutionality of the vote by which said amendment was concurred in.—[Page 1062.]

Now why could not Mr. Shawhan get a second to his call for the yeas and nays? Every member of the Legislature knows that it is an act of common courtesy to second such a call. We defy the friends of this bill to show us another instance where a man was refused such courtesy, no matter how unpopular he might have been. Uncle Joe Shawhan is not unpopular. He is a true-hearted, pure-minded legislator, and has been known as such for years. Thousands of his friends in Kentucky will demand the reason of the affront cast upon him at the last session. It is this: The yeas and nays, if called, would have defeated the bill, by showing the want of a quorum.

For opposing this bill for the foregoing reasons and in the foregoing manner, we have brought down upon ourselves abuse, misrepresentation, and slander of every conceivable character. Our motives have been questioned, and our words have been tortured into personalities. We have lost some friends, and the paper has lost some subscribers, all of which will accept our farewell and blessing; but bear in mind, that not one of our objections to said bill have been answered!

Bear in mind that not one of our charges has been denied, and not one of them can be with any degree of truth.

On the contrary, the friends of this monstrous measure have endeavored to attract attention from its deformities, by making personal attacks upon us.

To the proprietors of the Commonwealth and to its readers we have this to say: If you desire an editor who will sneeze when Mr. so and so takes snuff; if you desire an editor to follow in the lead of some great man or some great army, like a little stream of water follows a cart wheel through a mud puddle, we will not suit you. You will have no difficulty in finding one of that order, for the market is over-stocked. But our head is our own, such as it is, and we are most emphatically a man of our own head.

It is but simple justice to the proprietors of the Commonwealth to say that they are in no wise accountable for the editorials which have appeared in it since we took charge of it. They will not be while our present relations exist.

Major Tiltman.

Our Senate reporter, in the course of his report, says:

Mr. Johnson spoke in high terms of Major Tiltman, and defended him against the editorial in the Commonwealth.

The report is strictly correct, but at the same time we must be permitted to assert that we made no attack upon Major Tiltman. It is true that Senator Johnson so construed our article, but we insist that the "editorial" will not bear that construction, and we will leave this difference between Senator Johnson and ourselves to Major Tiltman himself, and will abide by his decision.

OUR MEANS OF DEFENSE.—We do hope that our Legislature, before it finally adjourns, will place Kentucky in a position to defend herself from invasion, let it come from what quarter it may. The State should have arms and equipments for ten thousand men, and have the same deposited in two or more convenient points. Repeat the present odds and tyranical military law and give us one in its place that does not enslave a man the moment he becomes a soldier.

A petition calling on Calvin Richardson, the Representative in the Legislature from Meade county, to resign his seat, has been signed by over three hundred voters. The cause of dissatisfaction is the alleged disunion tendencies of Mr. Richardson.

The Editor of the Commonwealth feels Complimented.

On Friday the House of Representatives passed "a bill for the appropriation of money." The bill came into the Senate, and among other amendments proposed by the Senate was one appropriating fifty dollars to Lloyd Tiltman. In our paper of Saturday, we adverted to this appropriation. The following extract from our article of Saturday contains the grounds of our objections:

With all due deference we submit that it is a dangerous and expensive precedent for this Legislature to establish, viz: that every "clever, high-toned gentleman" like Lloyd Tiltman, should be reimbursed for his lobbying expenses. Better organize the lobby at once and have its salaries fixed by law.

Well, the appropriation bill was sent back to the House of Representatives for that body to concur in the Senate amendments. They, (the H. R.), disagreed to the amendment to which we have adverted. The bill was then returned to the Senate and the question before that body was: "Will the Senate recede from its amendment?" Just before the vote was taken, an honorable Senator, for whom we have the highest respect, (and for whom we formed an attachment ten years ago which has become indelible) arose in his place and read the aforesaid article in the Commonwealth of Saturday. Our surprise at the novel proceeding was only equalled by our admiration of the manner in which the Senator read our article. He is the best reader we ever listened to. Through the medium of his eloquent voice and impressive manner, our article sounded to us, as one, at once unanswerable and convincing. The Senate seemed to agree with us, for after its reading the Senator made an earnest and eloquent argument against the same. The vote was then taken, and we beat him about six to one. The Senate receded from its amendment. It is the first time that that Senator has ever been defeated on a measure which he desired to have pass.

Triumph.

"A Protest from Louisville."

Our attention has been called to what is termed "A Protest from Louisville." It is signed by a number of young gentlemen who are members of the State Guard, and they declare that they did not surrender their manhood when they enlisted, and insist that they are not serfs nor Chinese coolies. We never for an instant supposed that they were. When these gentlemen learn that their indignation is founded upon a total misapprehension of the facts, their protest will appear as ridiculous to them as it now does to us.

It seems that they have been told that the Commonwealth had stigmatized them as Chinese coolies, Russian serfs, and all that sort of nonsense. They must have been told, for not one of them is a subscriber to the paper.

In our remarks upon the military bill of 1860, we said that it was tyrannical and despotic in its operations, as construed by Inspector General Buckner. In the same paper we stated that we believed the construction placed upon the law by I. G. B. to be correct, and as evidence of how he construed it, we in the same paper—published the charges and specifications preferred by Inspector General Buckner against Major William E. Woodruff, and also a letter from the former, addressed to the latter.

We there said that any law which authorizes Inspector General Buckner, or Inspector General anybody else, to use such language when addressing a Kentuckian, and to assume such power and control over the actions, thoughts, and inclinations of a free born citizen, was unworthy of a free people and a disgrace to the statute books of Kentucky. Inspector General Buckner in a time of profound peace ordered Major Woodruff to consider himself under arrest, "within such limits as your business avocations require."

Accepting the interpretation put upon this odious law by the Inspector General we then gave our opinion of the law which was this, that a man under its operations, could not become a member of the State Guard without relinquishing his manhood and consigning himself to a level with the serfs of Russia, &c., &c. That is our opinion still. With all due deference to the powers of the State Guard, we have to say that it will be our opinion for several days to come. We do not recognize the right of any man or of any army to interfere with us in the free expression of our views. They may be erroneous, but they are ours.

The papers of Louisville who published the protest "by request" are requested to publish this "protest" against the interference of those young gentlemen of Louisville with our affairs and opinions.

We are permitted to make the following extract from the letter of a lady to one of our Senators:

JANUARY 27, 1861.

Mr. —: Allow me while my heart is full of patriotism and zeal for the Union, (and my parlor full of rabid secessionists), to respond to your kind note of the 19th.

You gave vent to your feelings in a gloomy strain, indeed, but the subject, methinks, would hardly admit of being treated with less gravity. I am glad to find, however, that you are still battling for the right; that whatever one true heart can do for our glorious republic, you are willing to attempt. I noticed with pleasure that the Stars and Stripes are to wave above your Capital during the session. Oh! long may they float. May they never be torn from their standard, destined and dishonored by the daring hands that are now seeking to rend in twain our beloved country, that are making our hearts bleed at the contemplated horrors of civil war. I entreat of you, by the love you bear your glorious country, never to forsake that noble standard, but rally around it, with the rest of Kentucky's noble sons, until the waves of sedition be driven back from her shores.

Oh! the name of Kentucky is dear to my heart as its own life drops. All that I ever

held dear drew their first breath on her soil, and how can I bear to think that she will, in this emergency, prove recreant? That one shade of dishonor will ever bluish her fair name. I cannot, I will not believe it. I hear her derided as cowardly and mean by those who are misled by the fanaticism of the day, for you must know that I stand among my friends like some lone rock in the midst of a turbulent sea. Men, women and children of my relations are hot-headed disunionists, but the storms and floods descend upon me to no purpose. Calm and sincere I withstand them as if indeed I was made of stone. Pardon me this rhapsody about dear old Kentucky.

The Military Editor of the Yeoman "Sums Up."

The military genius who has been "giving his whole mind" to us, for the last few days through the columns of the Yeoman, seems to have exhausted himself and his subject at the same time. He has published all his poetical quotations, his witticisms have been before the public three several times, and it seems to have become ashamed of his vulgarity. If we had the space we should like to give our readers the benefit of his last spasm entire. But as it is we must content ourselves with an abstract. He concludes that his articles have been powerful, his criticisms searching, and his rebukes withering. On the other hand, he believes that our articles were quite flat and pointless. As a matter of course, we are "a used up man."

The following paragraph is exceedingly rich, when taken in connection with the two first articles which he wrote for the Yeoman. Those who read them will remember that they were interspersed with expressions—unfit for our paper—but were evidently great favorites with the writer. Now hear him climb down:

In our comments upon certain articles which recently appeared in the Commonwealth on the subject of our militia laws, we trust that we have not descended below the proper dignity of editorial papers. The articles upon which we commented appeared to us, as far as their tone was concerned, exceedingly objectionable; and were not calculated to add to the dignity or respectability of a public journal.

That will do.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The called meeting of the Board of Directors of this highly popular and useful Association, was held, according to appointment, at the room of the Society, in the Executive building, on the 6th inst. Present—Col. L. J. Bradford, President, assisted by Mr. P. Swigert, V. P. Directors present—Messrs. King, Warfield, Forman, Buford, O'Bannon, Scott, Mallory, Burbridge, Denny, Drane, Phelps, Barriek, and Machen.

A number of intelligent and enterprising farmers were present from various parts of the State, and gave encouragement by their presence, and aided by their counsels. It was a cause of regret, as on former occasions, that the mechanical interest was not well and specially represented.

The location of next State Fair was one of the most important subjects for action, and it would have been highly agreeable to the board to have held the next Fair in some portion of the State where it had never been held before, where by reason of the novelty of the occasion it would have attracted greater interest, and would have shed more ample blessings upon the agriculture of the community. But the Society can only accept of such invitations as are offered to it by the county Societies, and on this occasion but two invitations were extended: one by the South Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Louisville, and the other by the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Eminence. Mr. Gibson Mallory presented the written proposition of the former Society, of which he is the popular President, and Mr. S. T. Drane presented the written proposition of the latter, of which he is a director and efficient advocate. The several propositions were explained by their representatives, were duly discussed and maturely considered by the board. It was the general opinion that the pecuniary interest of the State Society, and also the general agricultural and mechanical interest of the State, would be advanced by holding the Fair near Louisville, on account of the more ample grounds and commodious buildings, and the vicinity of a large city, and the greater facility of access, from various portions of the State; and the fair was located there with considerable unanimity.

The time of holding the Fair was a matter of great delicacy, as it was desired to avoid conflict with other Societies, and it was also a matter of great variety of opinion; but after full consultation it was agreed to hold it on the 3d Tuesday in Sept. (the 17th) and continuing five days.

The premium list was then made out, after several laborious sittings, bestowing fully as much as is given by the State (\$3,000), and so arranged as to embrace, as far as practicable, the agricultural and mechanical interests of the whole Commonwealth. The list will be published in due time, and all of the citizens of the State, and indeed of adjacent States, will be invited cordially to compete for the honors and favor of the Society.

The judges at the fair were selected with great care and much deliberation, an effort being made to assemble, from all parts of the country, judges of practical and ripe judgment, and of unbiassed and unswerving impartiality.

The premiums for the next fair, owing to the financial condition of the country, will be paid out in coin, after the plate now on hand is so disposed of, that course, it is supposed, being most agreeable to exhibitors.

The tobacco fair at Paducah, which the Society at a former meeting had determined to hold in the spring of 1861, it was thought advisable at this meeting to postpone to the next year, in consequence of the inferior and short crops of tobacco, caused by the great drought.

The tobacco fair at Louisville will be held as agreed on, of which due publication will be made, and at which the usual liberal premiums will be conferred.

Local and unimportant business of considerable extent met with prompt action by the board, and was all harmoniously and satisfactorily disposed of.

The distribution of books and seeds was necessarily limited by the supply on this occasion. The Colonial Authorities of Cuba had sent a quart bottle of broad-leaved tobacco seed to the Kentucky State Agricultural Society (a valuable present which was highly and gratefully appreciated), and these seeds were widely distributed on the present occasion.

The meeting adjourned after having conducted its several sessions with great dignity, propriety, and cordiality.

—Louisville papers please publish. It

The Resolutions in Reference to Senator Crittenden.

The resolutions offered in the Senate on yesterday by the able Senator from Larue (Mr. Read), are eminently proper in every respect. We are surprised that there was a single Senator who was willing to place himself upon the record in opposition to them. There is nothing in them to which any person could object, who desires to settle the present controversy between the North and South. They contain nothing of a party character. The first resolution thanks Senator Crittenden for what he has already done. What Kentuckian is unwilling to do that? The second resolution expresses a desire that he shall not abandon the contest upon the expiration of his Senatorial term. Who that has a Kentucky heart beating in his bosom, desires Mr. Crittenden to cease his efforts for his country and retire to private life the moment he loses his office?

The third resolution requests him to go to any part of the United States he sees proper, and do what? Why, "urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country." Who dare say that he does not desire such a result to be accomplished? And who so fit to go upon such a glorious mission as John J. Crittenden, his recent course having elevated him high above all mere parties, and given him "a power for good" which no other

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